The Chase Chronicle

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The Chase-Chace Family Association

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J. Frank Chase, Boston, Mass., Pres.,
O. P. Chase, Andover Mass., Sec.-Treas.
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We promised our January readers an article from our Ex-President John C. Chase, for our April issue, but for several most excellent reasons he has asked us to excuse him for the present. We sincerely hope Mrs. Chase may regain her health in the near future, and they may be blessed with many prosperous and happy years.

The Editor was elected to act as such for the January issue only, but as the committee were unable to find any other one to serve in that capacity for the present issue, we reluctantly continued in the chair, but we are pleased to state that our President will edit the July number and we predict a good one. Several of our friends have rendered us valuable assistance; especially is this true of Miss Georgiana Chase and Mr. Alfred Bunker.

The splendid article, by Prof. Wayland J. Chase, on "The Chase coat of arms," will be interesting reading to many of our members and incidentally answers many questions put to the officers of our association.

Subscriptions.

Please give name and address when sending our treasurer money, otherwise due credit cannot be given. Several have sent him subscription for the Chronicle without name or address.

Our Next Reunion,

Thursday, June 29, 1911.

We trust our friends will freely advertise the fact that our next Reunion will be held at Elyseium Hall, corner of Broad and Union streets, Providence, R. I., on the date above given, and that, as far as possible, you will come and renew your acquaintance with the *young* (we will all try to be young on that day) Chases and Chaces.

Capt. John F. Chase.

We expect to have Capt. Chase with us at the next reunion and that he will give us a short talk about his experience at Gettysburg, and Chancellorville. He will travel about 3000 miles to be with us. It will do us all good to see this brave man who received more wounds than any other man known to receive and live.

Chronicle Dues.

Quite a number of our friends have not as yet paid their dues for the Chronicle for the current year. To such we would like to suggest that a prompt remittance to our treasurer would be a very proper thing to do. If you will send him one dollar with name and address of some friend you would like to have receive the Chronicle, you will thereby pay for two copies. Help the cause and perhaps please a friend.

Proud of Her Ancestry.

We are permitted to publish a portion of a letter recently received from one of our most prominent members, but who is too modest to allow us to use her name.

"We have a splendid ancestry and one to be proud of in every way, our ancestors being God-fearing and God-worshipping people, and let us all try to emulate their virtues and make the name of CHASE or CHACE with its long line of descendants a name to be respected and honored in every line of life where it is and shall be known. For myself, I am proud to say I am a Chase, and when I heard our 'Ode' sung at our last reunion, I could feel the blood tingle in my veins with pride in our ancestry.

"I trust every member of our Association will subscribe for 'the Chronicle', as we should keep in touch with our different lines, in that way making it possible for the Editor to glean more information with regard to several broken lines. God bless us all and guard us from evil."

One of the William line.

The following quotation was clipped from a recent issue of the Boston Transcript.—

"The fact that Salmon P. Chase's grave is unmarked by stone or tablet may be evidence of the ingratitude of republics, or it may reflect the poverty of his descendants. The latter cause is cited by the promoters of the movement to erect a monument at the grave as accounting for the neglect from which the last resting place of the statesman and jurist has suffered. Chase left no estate worth mentioning after his 'just debts and liabilities' were paid."

We wish our readers would write the Chronicle whether they think our association should assist in this movement.

"The Histories of Families."

Under the above heading the Boston Morning Globe of January 27th had a very timely editorial in reference to the American Society of Colonial Families, We firmly believe with them, that there is "a wide field of usefulness" for this new society, and would suggest that such of our readers who wish to know more about its aims, purposes and how to become identified with it, address its secretary at 6 Beacon street, Boston.

"Beauty is a Duty Cries Fair Editor."

"Wellesley girls urged to linger before mirror for College's sake." We recently read the above in a Boston daily and as we read on we learned the "College News," the Wellesley publication urges their students to spend more time before the mirror that they may make themselves more beautiful, evidently the Miss Chases in Wellesley do not predominate, for we feel perfectly satisfied that the ladies bearing our name do not need to spend *more* time before the mirror, in fact *how could they?* And what would they gain? Are they not already the fairest of the fair?

"Chase Fortune."

We are reliably informed that a Philadelphia party is circularizing those bearing our name, soliciting funds to push the so-called claims to the "Chase Fortune." To us it seems very strange that any intelligent, honest man can be so engaged after all that has been published to the effect that there never was any "Chase Fortune," to divide among the "Chase Heirs," and if there had been, some one of the able attorneys and others who have investigated, would surely have been able long ago to state it as a fact, but all agree there is none and it would seem that the Philadelphia party above referred to, Mr. Eardley, or any other who is trying to get our kinsmen to pass over their good money to them to handle could be in a more honorable business, and the Chronicle proposes to do all in its power to put our friends on guard, and we desire to state here, without any reservation, that those who think of aiding these solictors would do much better to give the amount of proposed aid to the beggars on the streets, who may be needy and worthy, as there is not so much as a shadow of a so-called "Chase Fortune." The serial article now running in the Chronicle, by one of the keenest attorneys in Boston, ought to convince the most optimistic that he, or she, is mistaken.

Revealed.

There is, in truth, no power of ill,
But all obeys Jehovah's will.
Unbroken white,—but blind are we ;
He sendeth shadows,—then we see.

—*Wilfred Earl Chase.*

Who can help Mrs. McGilton?

Editor of the Chase Chronicle.
Dear Sir:—

When I renewed my subscription to the "Chase Chronicle" last month, I asked for help in the ancestry of Mary Chase Howland, who married Abraham Sherman April 13, 1758, at, I think, Dartmouth, Mass.

Since then I have an answer in the Boston Transcript as follows:

Mary Chase Howland. Her will shows she had a son Benjamin. She was the daughter of Joseph Chase. Her will signed Dec. 9, 1786, and probated May 1, 1787 at Taunton, Mass.

In point of time she could have been the daughter of Joseph Chase who moved to Littleton, Mass., in 1726 as related on page 6, Jan. 1911, Chronicle. I would be very grateful for help in this.

Most truly yours,
Mrs. E. G. McGilton.

Can any of our readers give the ancestry of Mary Chace of Coventry, R. I. Much confusion has arisen by false data of years' standing, saying that she was the widow of Gideon Howland. She was the *mother* of Gideon, and *widow* of *Benjamin* Howland.

She married (2nd) Abraham Sherman (Philip, John, Philip, Samuel, Henry, Henry,) of the Dedham line.

He was born at Dartmouth, Mass., Nov. 30, 1713, and lived there all his life.

His daughter Deborah married William Barker, who goes back to James Barker, Lieut. Gov. of Rhode Island, and to Gov. Nicholas Easton, Gov. John Coggeshall, Gov. Jeremiah Clark and Francis Latham, "Mother of Colonial Governors" all of Rhode Island.

Cannot someone place Mary Chace Howland Sherman?

The late Dr. Nathaniel Ray Chace.

The sudden and unexpected death of Dr. Chace, Jan. 17 last, at Newport, R. I., was a great shock to his brother Gen. Thomas W. Chace of East Greenwich and his many friends. The doctor was a man of more than ordinary ability and determination and without doubt would have been a success in a Professorship in the Missouri College at St. Louis, a position he many years ago refused, prefering to continue his practice among his friends.

The Biography of a "Rolling Stone."

George Wingate Chase (7) was born in Haverhill, Mass., June 19, 1826, and died in Stockton, Minn., August 13, 1867. His parents were Deacon Tappan Chase (6), and Hannah Johnson Chase.

His genealogical line was:

Aquila (1),
John (2),
David (3),
Anthony (4),
Joseph (5),
Tappan (6),
George Wingate (7),

As he was well known in Haverhill during his life, perhaps the following notes regarding it will be of some interest to those who knew him.

Quoting from a little record Book which he left, "My mother has several times told me (1861) that I was sent to school *regularly* the summer I was two years old. I was born June 19, 1826, and was sent to the summer school (probably commencing the latter part of May or the first of June) of 1828. My sister, Abby, was born that spring, and I was sent to school to get rid of me. I was *led* regularly for about a week, when I was obliged to trudge alone. I have heard my father tell of his following me with a whip; that term."

"My only recollection of my early teacher (Philena Stevens) is a vague memory of having my hands and feet tied with cloth strings, to *keep me still*, and of stumbling headlong as I was shuffling up to say my A. B. C. My feet were tied so as to allow perhaps three or four inches step at a time."

"I can remember when I was kept at work on the farm with the hired man (before my Uncle Nathan (Johnson) worked for my father), and when I could not have been more than ten years old, and when I had to 'hoe a hill and skip a hill' beside him, and when my legs had to do all his running, and when I got scoldings and cuffs and more than one flogging for laziness. I can remember lying down upon the ground, in a agony of pain from internal troubles, too weak to stand."

In 1839 the family removed from the East Parish to the Centre Parish, near the Plug Pond.

In January, 1845, in his nineteenth year, he left home "to seek a livelihood." After travelling as a book agent, newspaper agent, daguerreotypist and phrenologist, he returned home March 5, 1846, as a daguerreotypist. In August of that year he went to South Berwick, Me.,

to learn to make reed musical instruments, of Rufus Williams. During the next winter he kept three dancing schools, two in South Berwick and one in Elliott.

In March, 1847, he went to Boston, to work for M. O. Nichols, making reeds for reed organs, returning to New Sharon, Me., in August of the same year, to work for John Trask as a shoemaker and cutter.

In 1848,he was initiated into Odd Fellowship, being the first initiation in the lodge, at Farmington, and served in several offices, principally as Conductor, for two years. In the winter of that year he kept four singing schools: at New Sharon, Wilton, Chesterville, and Belgrade.

December 30, 1849, he married Frances A. Dyer, the youngest child of Christopher and Susan (Gordon) Dyer, of New Sharon, and April 1st of the next year removed to Haverhill, and commenced work in the same shop and situation he had left in 1844.

November 16, 1850, his son Charles Dyer was born (still living in 1911), and in December the family removed to Boston, where Mr. Chase again entered the employ of M. O. Nichols.

May 22, 1851, he removed his family to West Newton, where he became organist in Dr. Gilbert's Church. In August he left the employ of M. O. Nichols and entered that of Thomas D. Warren, in the same business. In November he again returned to Boston, and in December to New Sharon, where he again went to work for John Trask, in the shoe business, as foreman.

In January, 1852, he commenced manufacturing reed organs, in New Sharon, at first only incidentally, but in July he left Trask wholly.

June 19, 1853, his daughter, Abby Matilda, was born, who died Feb. 18, 1872.

In November, 1853, he was initiated into Masonry, in Maine Lodge, at Farmington. In December he passed in the same lodge, and in January, 1854, at the next meeting, officiated as Senior Deacon, to initiate and pass. In February he was raised in the same lodge, and immediately appointed Senior Deacon. In December of the next year he was elected Senior Warden.

In May, 1854, he commenced publishing the Musical Advertiser.

In May, 1855, he commenced publishing the Musical and Masonic Journal, and four months afterwards made it wholly Masonic, having ceased the manufacture of reed instruments in February of the same year.

On May 7th he was exalted in King Hiram Chapter, at Lewiston, Me., having received M. M., P. M., and M. E. M., the Saturday evening previous.

June 28th he moved to Brunswick, Me., and commenced editing and publishing the Brunswick Telegraph, having purchased a half interest. In August he was appointed Grand Lecturer, by Grand Master Miller, and in September received the degrees of Royal and Select Master, in Mount Vernon Council, Brunswick. In the fall he received the degree of Super Excellent Master in Boston, from A. A. Dame, Esq., at his house, and December 18th was elected W. Master of United Lodge No. 8 at Brunswick.

In March or April, 1856, he received Encampment Orders in Maine Encampment, No. 1, at Gardiner, Me. November 3d he removed his family to Bath, where he took charge of the music in the high and grammar schools, and kept singing schools in Brunswick and Bath.

In January, 1857, he suspended the Telegraph, and soon after sold out his interest in it. In February he issued notice of his intention to write a History of Haverhill, in a book of at least 500 pages, and in March went into the shoe manufacturing business with his brothers on his removal from Bath. In December they dissolved partnership, "in consequence of hard times, poor prospects, and severe losses." Some of my readers may be old enough to remember that there was a terrible panic in Wall Street in August, 1857, and in October there were runs on several banks, and some of them suspended, and the Erie, Michigan Southern and Illinois Central railroads went into the hands of receivers. Bank clearings in New York were but about one-half those of 1856. This depression lasted practically four years.

In March, 1858, he opened a real estate and insurance office in Haverhill, and apparently employed his leisure time in compiling the Masonic Harp, which was published in August, by Oliver Ditson & Co., of Boston, who I believe have issued many editions of it from that day to this.

In September, 1858, he was appointed Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence of Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, the first committee of the kind ever appointed in the

state, and his report was published in the Proceedings of that year. In December he was appointed Chairman of Committee on Work of the Grand Chapter.

January 15, 1859, was issued the first edition of his Webb's Pocket Monitor, which he had been engaged for months in editing, and February 28th he sent the manuscript of his Digest of Masonic Law to Robert Macoy, of New York. It covered 568 large pages, and contained over 4000 references. He had projected the work nearly four years before, indexing all his Masonic reading from that time forward, and commenced writing it up in August of 1858, about the time he finished the Masonic Harp.

During 1859 he disposed of his large masonic library, which he had been years in accumulating, in which he was exceedingly well read, of which he was proud, and which he found it hard to give up. The books were his solace and his friends. The proceeds, with other savings, were invested in a pleasant home on Mount Washington in Haverhill, to which he removed in October. On May 14th he became Librarian of the Haverhill Library Association, and he removed his business offices to an anteroom of Atheneum Hall, on Main Street, where the library was then kept. I still have his "editorial" shears, which I can remember seeing and using in this anteroom as a boy.

On November 8th he was elected as a Republican to the State Legislature, by a very handsome vote.

In March, 1860, at his request, an article was inserted in the warrant for the Haverhill Town Meeting to see if the town would appropriate money towards the publication of his History of Haverhill, and if so how much.

He says, "Though I tried hard to find some one to make the motion in the meeting for such an appropriation, I utterly failed. They all professed to be friendly to the thing, but each one thought that 'somebody else' was a more fit person to make the motion. At noon one of the leading town officers said to me that he feared I would not get a cent. I then decided upon my course—to ask no favors of any one, but to go into the meeting and simply state why I had ventured to ask for the appropriation, and the reasons that seemed to me to favor the proposition. I made my statement, and left it to them to say what sum they would appropriate, *if any*, and left the stand.

"As I stepped down, Hon. J. H. Duncan met me and asked, 'How much do you want?' I replied, 'I want $500.' He immediately stepped upon the platform, and with a few kind and timely remarks moved that the sum be appropriated. Strange and unexpected as it seemed, the crowded audience actually cheered him, and the motion was unanimously agreed to." My mother has told me that this amount received from the town, together with that received from the sales of the history, just about paid the expenses of its publication, so that there was neither a profit or a loss.

In November, 1860, he was again nominated by a large majority and elected as a representative to the Legislature.

Dec. 31, 1863, he writes in his Record Book, "I have been recently reminded of an incident which occurred in the Legislature of 1861 (my second year). News came to Governor Andrew from some private source that the southerners would *certainly* make an attempt to capture Washington, and that the plans were all laid for that purpose. He desired an 'Emergency' Appropriation, to enable him to get overcoats, etc., ready, in case soldiers were called for. A resolve appropriating $100,000 was reported in the house, and endeavored to be passed without any except general reasons being given for the act, but there were so many members unfriendly to the governor that it was found necessary to have the truth told, and a vote was passed to go into 'secret session.' I happened to be in the speaker's chair at the time, and presided through the secret session. It was the only secret session of either House or Senate for a great many years, and by 'assuming' slightly I had the satisfaction of seeing the whole pass off without friction. It was an impressive scene when Chairman of the Committee on Finance made an explanation of the matter. The House was oppressively still, and though he spoke low every word was distinctly heard, and when he had concluded the resolve was passed without a dissenting voice, and I declared 'a unanimous vote.'

This resolve is Chapter 21 of the Acts and Resolves of 1861 (p. 355), approved February 5, 1861, and was repealed by the resolve of Chapter 173 (p. 488), approved April 10, 1861, (the next to the last day of that session of the

Legislature), after having no doubt served its purpose. The Governor was to report on or before January 15, 1862, of the manner in which the funds had been disbursed.

Mr. Chase always believed that the prompt passage of this resolve saved Washington, for in contrast to the conditions in some other states, the Massachusetts soldiers were *ready* when the call came, and the story of their passage through Baltimore and arrival in Washington before the southerners woke up to the fact, is a matter of history. The next regiment of soldiers that passed through Baltimore on their way found trouble, and Lincoln himself, on advice of Allan Pinkerton, went around it.

April 15, 1861, he commenced his service in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. He says, "If my health (which is decidedly precarious, and warns me to keep my house constantly in order), and my good luck shall succeed in making my engagement something permanent, I skall be most happy and contented, so far as money is concerned."

November 9th he was notified of his election as a member of the Publishing Committee of the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

November 5, 1862, he removed his family to Boston. "Reason—my business is in Boston, and the wear and tear of sixty-six miles of daily ride by rail is telling on me too fast for pleasant contemplation. Were I not physically disqualified, I should long ago have been a soldier. I never have had a more distressing reflection in my life, than the fact that my physical weakness makes it impossible for me to undertake the labors and fatigues incident to a soldier's life. Patriotism and ambition are both chained in me."

In April, 1863, he was appointed Commander of a new Commandery of Knights Templar, at Haverhill, "much to my surprise."

I believe he remained Eminent Commander until close to the date of his death, after which an excellent oil portrait was made and hung upon the walls of the Masonic Hall, where I think it still remains, looking down upon the proceedings of the body in which he took such an exteme and affectionate interest during his life.

On the celebration of his fortieth birthday, on June 19, 1866, the masons brought gifts of a silver ice-water service, still in use, and of a large masonic emblem in the form of a gold cross studded with jewels, which is peacefully reposing in a safety deposit vault for security. I think that the cross and my father's masonic sword will become the property of the Haverhill Commandery on the death of the remaining members of the family.

June 27, 1863, he was appointed District Deputy President for the Fourth Suffolk Senatorial District, of the Union League of America, "a so-called secret organization, established for the purpose of closely uniting all true *loyal* men in the present time of our country's trial and danger."

"September 10, 1863. I am evidently on the undefined borders of a physical break down. My occupation is too sedentary, and for several months has been especially trying mentally. I fear I shall have to give up. My best prospect is a hope to be able to battle with disease a few years longer, but with all hopes of ambition crushed out."

In September he purchased a house in Hyde Park, and removed his family to it in the following month. In December his "Abstract of the Census of Massachusetts for 1860," upon which he had been at work for many months, was ready for delivery.

In April, 1864, he completed the first public document, entitled "Abstract of Public Reports and Documents." He had made it in two parts, and entitled it "Annual Statistics of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," for the year ending December 31, 1863. As he says of it, "It was a measure of my own, entirely, and I hoped to see it develop into an interesting annual, but through the special efforts of Moses Kimball, of Boston, the act was repealed before the first report was out, so that my first was also my last volume."

In July, 1864, he purchased a house in Melrose, and removed the family there in October.

Leaving the office of the Secretary of State on the first of November, during that month he issued a little book entitled "The Freemason's Pocket Library," which he hoped would remunerate him for the labor of its preparation. On the 30th of the month he concluded an arrangement with the John Hancock Life Insurance Company, of Boston, to act as their "General Travelling Agent," for on year, and on April 1st of the following year made a new contract, changing from salary to commission, which proved advantageous to himself, and to his family for some years after his death.

On March 6, 1865, he issued his "Tactics for Knights Templar," on the 15th the fifth edition of the Digest of Masonic Law, and in April, in phamphlet form, his "Burial Services" for Master Masons and Knights Templar. Somewhere about this time he was appointed Generalissimo of Hugh de Payens Encampment of Melrose, Mass.

On May 12, 1866, he removed from Melrose to Haverhill, to Number 48 Pecker Street, "Where I have purchased a house, and hope to make my future permanent home. Having moved my family fifteen times in sixteen years, I hope to enjoy the balance of my life in my native town."

On June 19th he celebrated his fortieth birthday in his new home, calling in the Haverhill Commandery and other masons, with his friends and relatives, and but five months afterwards, on November 24th, he consulted with Dr. Bowditch of Boston, by whom he was informed that, while with great care he might stay the disease, his greatest benefit would be found in a permanent residence in Minnesota, at that time the Mecca for all consumptives as Colorado is today. He says, "This is a severe blow, and blasts all my fond expectations of a quiet future among the friends of my native town. But there seems no help for it. Years of overworking have broken me down, mentally and physically, and I have left but a poor foundation to build renewed health upon."

On December 2d he decided to leave his family in Haverhill, and going to Minnesota at once to try the experiment of living there. On the tenth he started, and with letters of introduction from prominent state and masonic officials of his home in the east, met with the utmost cordiality and friendliness from everyone he came in contact with in the west. But he was lonesome. "Among strangers, too cold for outdoor rides or pleasant walks, stopping at a public house where quiet is seldom found, day or night, nothing to do but mope around and brood over my present uncertain position, I yearn for the comforts and affections of home."

Returning soon to Haverhill, he sold all his belongings that he did not need in the west, or that cost too much to transport, packed up such as he wished to carry with him, and with his family started for Minnesota in April, 1867.

There was no continuous railroad to Minnesota at that time, as it ended at the old Indian crossing place on the Mississippi River, at La Crosse, Wisconsin. Here a stage was taken, going up the river on the ice to Winona, where he stopped for a time debating what to do next. Believing that an out-door life held out the only hope for him, and influenced by masonic and other new friends in Winona, he brought a hundred-acre farm in the beautiful valley behind the bluffs back of Winona, to which he quickly moved.

Undoubtedly still in the hopes of a longer life, he built a new barn and otherwise improved the property, but shortly grew worse and died August 13, 1867, but forty-one years of age.

Unable to dispose of the property advantageously, the family was obliged to remain on it for some years, but finally left it in the care of a lawyer and returned to Haverhill, the remains of Mr. Chase having been previously brought back and interred in the Linwood Cemetery in Haverhill.

The family of George Wingate Chase (7) consisted of the following:

Frances A. (Dyer) George Tappan
Abby Mathilda George Wingate
all deceased, and
Charles Dyer, still living in 1911.
Sarah Ann, still living in 1911.

Of all the descendants of Joseph (5), Deacon Tappan (6), and George Wingate (7) Chase, the two above noted are the only ones to my knowledge now living, and in all probability that branch of the Chase Family comes to an end at their death. If there are others I should be glad to learn of them.

Of the five children of my father's brother, Charles Tappan (7), (who, with George Wingate (7), were the only children of Deacon Tappan (6) that married and had issue), as uniformly handsome and talented a family of children as I ever saw, not one is now living.

To conclude, I cannot forbear paying tribute to the worth of my mother, "for sixty years the loving, toiling, unselfish mother of all her children, knowing no distinction." She lived only in them and for them and her husband, and suffered through them, till she finally laid down to rest, lacking but a few days of the ten years more then the biblical three score years and ten allotted to human life. She was herself the last and youngest of a family of eleven children who, I think, with their parents had passed beyond before her.

CHARLES DYER CHASE (8)

A Descendant of William.

Mr. John A. Pope of East Machias, Me., sends the Chronicle an article written by Capt. Ephraim Chase, a great, great grandson of William Chase. Mr. Pope is also a descendant of William Chase,

Mr. Pope states that Capt. Ephraim came to to Machias in 1769, and was the first Chase in that part of Maine. He was a leading man in the town, being a town officer seven times.

Thirty-two of his descendants were in the Civil War.

Capt. Chase died in Machias, April 17, 1836, aged 92 years.

The following article was prepared for the Pension Office by Capt. Chase when he applied for a pension as a soldier of the Revolution. Through an oversight on the part of the Secretary of Massachusetts, certain papers were overlooked and the pension was not granted until five years after the death of Capt. Chase. His children then received $2,457.51.

The article follows:

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF CAPT. EPHRIAM CHASE. BY HIMSELF.

I was born in Freetown, Bristol County, Mass. My father was a sea captain; at the age of seven, he took me as a cabin boy, in which capacity I continued nine years, when I was apprenticed to a house carpenter.

At the age of twenty-one, I married Miss Lydia Hathaway, and removed to Nantucket.

Four years later I removed to Machias, Me. Here I labored at the carpenter business six years, when difficulties commenced between England and our colonies.

At that time one Ichabod Jones, a merchant of Boston, who had for some time supplied the people of Machias with provisions, obtained of Admiral Graves, a tender, the Margaretta, Capt. Moore, to convey his vessel into town. Having safely arrived and stored his goods, he called a town meeting, yet obstinately refusing to name its object. At the meeting, he proposed trading as formerly and to "receive pay according to contract." A few only voted in favor of his proposal, and he accordingly refused to trade at all with the opposing party. Knowing that Boston was at this time invested with a British fleet and army, we became jealous and alarmed for our rights, and Benjamin Foster a true patriot, proposed taking both Jones and his vessels by force of arms. He collected twenty-five of the most resolute of the inhabitants on a Sunday, expecting to find Jones and his captain in the church.

When a few rods from the church the Captain espied us and exclaiming, "an armed force is approaching," he jumped out of the window and made for the shore, whither he was pursued by Foster and his company; but he succeeded in getting on board his vessel, and started to go down river where he remained secure from further molestation, being deterred from following him through fear of his cannon. Jones also escaped from the church, and accompanied by a friend fled into the wood. At Scott's Point, at the junction of the eastern and western branches of the Machias river, a few miles below us, Jones had another vessel loading with boards. Thither we immediately repaired to intercept the captain on his way down, and prevent his escaping with both vessels. He being unacquainted with the river, we, by assuring him that a ledge lay in his way, caused him to sheer off the right course, and to run aground; where he was obliged to remain till the next flood tide. This gave us time for further deliberations, and for the collecting of twenty-five more men from the surrounding villages. Next morning we manned the vessel of which we had taken possession, and also another smaller one,and starting for the Margaretta, had nearly reached her, when to our chagrin, she floated, and made off down the river. We overtook her at the outer islands, where she lay becalmed, and after a short but sharp contest we captured her. The enemy lost ten men, and the same number of wounded, among whom was Captain Moore, a spirited young Irishman, who died the next day, declaring his admiration of the brave, humane people, whom he had been taught to despise "as cowardly and cruel."

We had four men killed and seven or eight wounded. A few weeks subsequent, two vessels, the Tapnaquish and the Diligence, fitted out at Halifax, entered our river for the purpose of retaking the Margaretta. Meantime the armament had been removed from the Margaretta and placed on board the sloop (of which we had taken possession at Scott's Point) which we named the Liberty. With a full crew (of which I was one) under the command of Jeremiah O'Brien, the Liberty proceeded down the river to meet the incoming enemy. As we entered

the bay we met a coaster coming in: and after taking possession Colonel Foster took command of her with thirty-five men. O'Brien attacked the Diligence and Foster the Tapnaquish, and in five minutes they had both surrendered, at the first attempt at boarding them, without resistance. This victory occurred at Buck's Harbor. The committee of safety now selected eight men, of whom I was one, to bear dispatches and convey the prisoners to Cambridge and fitted out two small vessels for our purpose. We proceeded to Cambridge and delivered the prisoners to General Washington. After the British had evacuated Boston, I commenced coasting from that place to Machias, and continued it till 1777 or 1778.

In March of that year I received a commission from Congress, or General Court, through Colonel Allen, authorizing me to "Cruise in the States' Service." The Nesquoit, mounting ten guns, was placed at my command. This vessel had been captured from the English at Moose Island (now Eastport) by Joseph Francis, an Indian, and governor of the tribe of Indians, at Pleasant Point, Perry, Me.

Before I had completed my arrangements for entering on the business of the said Commission, Congress countermanded its orders, and stationed me at Machias to defend the harbor, and supply the troops and Indians with food and clothing. I entered on this business, and continued in it until 1782, when the General Court, at Cambridge, ordered Colonel Allen to send the Nesquoit to that place. I being out of health at that time, the command devolved upon Elijah Ayres, my first Lieutenant, who proceeded to Cambridge with the Nesquoit, pursuant to orders.

My commission, together with my journal and other papers, was unfortunately destroyed many years ago, and it happened in this wise, viz: In my absence from home, my house was endangered by a fire which was raging fearfully in the surrounding wood. For greater safety, my trunk containing my papers, was placed upon a rock in a neighboring brook, where a burning tree fell directly upon it, and it perished in the flames with its important documents.

EPHRAIM CHASE.

Slander is the revenge of a coward, and dissimulation is his defence.—*Johnson.*

William Chace.

The Chronicle having given in previous numbers some account of Thomas and Aquila Chase, two of the three early ancestors of our family who settled in America, the writer is asked to furnish for this issue an article on the third, or William Chace, whose arrival in this country preceded that of the other two. And we cannot do this more fittingly than by quoting from the address of our first President, Mr. John C. Chase, delivered at our Second Annual Reunion in Providence, R. I., September 5, 1901.

"William Chace, the first of our name to set foot on the New England coast, finally settled in southeastern Massachusetts, and a large proportion of those bearing our name in this vicinity are of his line.

Comparatively little is known of the early history of William Chace. His name is found in the list of those who came in Governor Winthrop's fleet in 1630. Of his former history nothing is reliably known so far as I am aware, and there is nothing to indicate that he was in any way related to the brothers Aquila and Thomas Chase, who appeared in Hampton, N. H., in 1639.

On the records of the First Church of Roxbury, Mass., we find in the handwriting of the pastor, Rev. John Eliot,"Apostle to the Indians," the following:

A recorde of such as adjoyned themselves vnto the fellowship of this Church of Christ at Roxborough: as also of such children as they had when they joyned, & of such as were borne vnto them vnder the holy Covenant of this Church who are most properly the seede of this Church."

"William Chase, he came wth the first company, 1630 he brought one child his son willia., a child of ill qualitys, & a sore affliction to his parents: he was much afflicted by the long & tedious affliction of his wife; after his wives recovery she bare him a daughter, w^{ch} they named mary borne aboute the midle of the 3^{d} month. 1637. he did after y^{t} remove (intending) to Situate, but after wth a company who maide a new plantation at yarmouth."

It is recorded that on October 19, 1630, he applied for admission as a freeman and took the oath on May 14, 1634. He held the office of constable in Yarmouth, having been appointed

in 1639, and resided there until his death in May, 1659.

The Roxbury Church records, previously referred to, also contain the following:

"Mary Chase the wife of William Chase. she had a paralitik humor w^{ch} fell into her backbone so y^{t} she could not stir her body, but as she was lifted, and filled her wth great torture, & caused her back bone to goe out of joynt, & bunch out from the beginning to the end of w^{ch} infirmity she lay 4 years & a halfe, & a great pt of the time a sad spectakle of misery: But it pleased God to raise her againe, & she bore children after it."

As throwing a sidelight on this record relating to the wife of our ancestor, I present, with due respect, the following bit of humor from our witty poet-doctor, Holmes, which has been reposing in my scrapbook for the past twenty years, awaiting an occasion like this:

At the banquet of the Massachusetts Medical Association in Boston in June, 1881, the Rev. George E. Ellis, in responding to a toast, read the foregoing extract from the church records. He stated that he had submitted the case professionally to Dr. Holmes, and assuming that the proclivities of his audience would undoubtedly lead them to prefer the Doctor's account to the Apostle's, read the reply he had received, as follows:

No. 296 Beacon Street, June 3, 1881.

My Dear Dr. Ellis:

A consultation without seeing the patient is like a murder trial without the *corpus delicti* being in evidence. You remember the story of Mr. Jeremiah Mason and the witness who had had a vision in which the angel Gabriel informed him of some important facts: "Subpoena the angel Gabriel." So I should say, carry us to the bedside of Mary Chase; but she has been under green bedclothes so long that I am afraid that she would be hard to wake up. We must guess as well as we can under the circumstances. The question is whether she had angular curvature, lateral curvature, or no curvature at all. If the first, angular curvature, you must consult such authorities as Bryant, Dewitt, and the rest. If you are not satisfied with these modern writers, all I have to say is, as I have said before when asked whom to consult in such cases, go to Pott, to Percival Pott, the famous surgeon of the last century, from whom this affection has received the name, by which it is still known, of "Pott's disease," for if a doctor has the luck to find out a new malady it is tied to his name like a tin kettle to a dog's tail, and he goes clattering down the highway of fame to posterity with his aeolian attachment following at his heels. As for the lateral curvature, if that had existed, it seems as if the apostle Eliot would have said she bulged sideways, or something like that, instead of saying the backbone bunched out from beginning to end. Besides, I doubt if lateral curvature is apt to cause paralysis. Crooked backs are everywhere, as tailors and dressmakers know, and nobody expects to be palsied because one shoulder is higher than the other—as Alexander the Great's was, and Alexander Pope's also.

I doubt whether Mary Chase had any real curvature at all. Her case looks to me like one of those *mimoses*, as Marshall Hall called certain forms of hysteria which imitate different diseases, among the rest paralysis. The body of a hysteric patient will take on the look of all sorts of more serious affections. As for mental and moral manifestations, a hysteric girl will lie so that Sapphira would blush for her, and she could give lessons to a professional pickpocket in the art of stealing. Hysteria might well be described as possession—possession by seven devils, except that this number is quite insufficient to account for all the pranks played by the subject of this extraordinary malady.

I do not want to say anything against Mary Chase, but I suspect that, getting nervous and tired and hysteric, she got into bed, which she found rather agreeable after too much housework and perhaps too much going to meeting, liked it better and better, curled herself up into a bunch which made her look as if her back was really distorted, found she was cosseted, and posseted and prayed over and made much of, and so lay quiet until a false paralysis caught hold of her legs and held her there. If someone had hollered "Fire!" it is not unlikely that she would have jumped out of bed, as many other such paralytics have done under such circumstances. She could have moved, probably enough, if anyone could have made her believe that she had the power of doing it. *Possumus quia posse videmur.* She had played *possum* so long that at last it became *non possum.*

Yours very truly,

O. W. Holmes, M. D

I regret that I am not thoroughly versed in the detailed history of this branch of our family, but I am confident that this unhappy experience of Mary Chace had no detrimental effect upon her posterity, and that descendants of both of her sons have achieved equal prominence in whatever sphere they may have selected for the exercise of their talent, industry and skill.

Of the two sons of William and Mary, the oldest, William, born in England, lived in Yarmouth and died there February 27, 1685, leaving eight children.

Benjamin the youngest son, born in Yarmouth in 1639, after his mother's recovery from her indisposition, became a Freeman at Portsmouth, R. I., in May, 1674. He afterwards moved to Freetown, Mass., and died there. His will, dated September 6, 1730, and proved July 20, 1731, indicates that he lived to the ripe age of ninety-two.

It is interesting, in this connection, to revert to the early days in which our ancestry lived and the customs and the mode of life then prevailing.

As William Chase was one of the first settlers in Roxbery, in 1630, the following description and cut of the houses in which they lived, given by Drake in his "Town of Roxbury" probably describes the residence of William at that time.

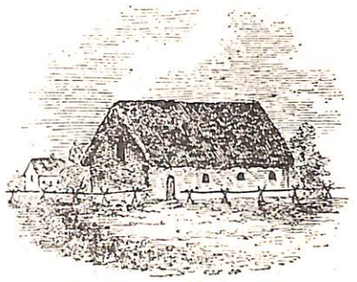
"The first houses were one story with very steep roofs, mostly built either of clay and mud, or hewn logs, covered with poles and thatch. The chimneys, which were usually in the centre of the building, were mostly of rough stone and clay, or of pieces of wood placed crosswise, the insterstices and outside covered with clay. The fire places, made of rough stone, were broad and deep, and were large enough for burning logs four feet long. There were huge fire places on either side of the entrance and in the kitchen. The hearths were large, with capacious ingles for seats, from which gleamed the sky overhead. These houses usually contained but one room about twenty feet square. The roof may have been of shingles and boards, thatch having been sometimes prohibited in consequence of frequent conflagrations."

"Not long after, came frame dwellings of two stories in front sloping down to one in the rear. They almost without exception faced south. Frames, and even the planks and boards, were of heavy oak. The general room of the family was long and spacious, lighted on two sides, the others opening into the lean-to or shed. The windows, which were very small and opened on hinges, were sometimes of oiled paper or mica, but generally of diamond panes of glass, three or four inches broad, set in lead."

The churches or "meeting houses" of that day were equally primitive. During the first two years, William and his fellow settlers at Roxbury had no meeting house of their own but "joined themselves to that of Dorchester," but in the summer of 1632, they built their first place of worship.

"It was" says Drake "a rude and 'unbeautified' structure," with a thatched roof, destitute of shingles or plaster; without gallery, pew or spire, and probably similar to that of Dedham in its dimensions, the latter being thirty-six feet long, twenty feet wide, and twelve feet high 'in the stud.'

No picture of this church has been preserved but the accompanying cut of a typical church of that period gives a good general idea of their appearance.



Cut of Church built about 1630.

"The people sat on plain benches, the men and women on opposite sides of the house."

"It is lamentable to think how many must have owed their deaths to exposure during our rigorous New England winters in this unplastered, unwarmed and comfortless structure."

With constant repairs, this first meeting house lasted until 1674, when a second one was built, the people of Brookline contributing to its erection. "A third church, built on the same site in 1741 was destroyed by fire in March 1744, and the use of foot stoves, to which the conflagation was attributed, was, on that account, thereafter prohibited." The fourth church was built in 1746 on the same site, and there continued until 1803, when it was taken down and the present meeting house built of wood upon the plan of the Newburyport meeting house was erected and dedicated on June 7, 1804, a building in striking contrast to the early church of William's day.

William Chase's minister, as already stated, was the Rev. John Eliot, generally known as "The Apostle to the Indians." It must not however, be supposed that preaching to the Indians was his chief work, although he preached regularly to Indian assemblies in Dorchester and Watertown, and extended his labors to various points on the Merrimac River, to Marthas Vineyard, Yarmouth, Lancaster, Brookfield and parts of southwestern Massachusetts and northern Connecticut. He also, after twelve years of labor, translated portions of the Bible into the Indian language. His new Testament was first printed at Cambridge in 1661, and the whole Bible in 1663. A new edition of 2000 copies was printed in 1686. Copies of this work are now very rare and are worth thousands of dollars. One copy is still preserved in the Boston Public Library and carefully guarded in a special safe.

His great work, was as pastor of the Roxbury church, in which office he continued until his death on May 20, 1690 at the age of eighty-six. His body and that of his wife, who died three years before, are buried in the church's tomb in the old cemetery at the corner of Washington and Eustis streets.

ALFRED BUNKER.

Boston, Mass.

On earth the broken arcs, in heaven the perfect round.—*Browning.*

Delicacy is to the mind what fragrance is to the fruit.—*Poincelot.*

Story of Hunt for English Millions.

From address given by Frederick H. Chase, Esq., at 1907 Reunion in Newbury, Mass.

(Continued from January number of the Chronicle.)

These two accounts comprise the substance of the stories of the inheritance as they were disseminated throughout a large section of this country and a part of Canada. To them were added many variations and incidents, from romantic to ridiculous. For instance, one tale describes the adventures of Stephen Chase, who, so the narrative ran, was wrecked in the good ship Albion on the shores of Ireland in the year 1822. Penniless he made his way to England where he arrived utterly destitute.

When it became known that he was a Chase, and from America, he was assured that a large landed property in England awaited heirs of that name in this country. What must have grieved Stephen, I fear, is that apparently no one considered his claims to the estate as very good security for a loan, and the account of his travels closes with the statement that "Being poor and destitute he could not work up the case, and died in Wisconsin in 1865 or 1866, aged ninety-six." Mention was also made of a man who had been sent from here to England some years before to look up the inheritance. When he left America he was poor, and gladly improved the chance of employment afforded through the small amount raised for the purpose. He was gone about a year, and came back rich. Upon his return he had no definite information to impart concerning the mission upon which he had been sent, but, it is observed he never did any work afterwards, and left an estate of upwards of a million dollars when he died. This story was related in the Cincinnati Gazette, February 27, 1873.

Other families had long been in the field. A woman named Stevens, in a so-called confession, had years before made statements to her daughter, which, if true, clearly implied her descent from the Towneley family of Lancashire, and would place title to the property in her heirs. A report also gained much credit that Mary Towneley had married a John Lawrence and come to America with her children, and that the Lawrences were the true heirs. The claims of the Lawrences were in some way mingled with with those of the Chases. It was through this same Mary Towneley, you will recall, that the latter family claimed title.

(Continued in July number.)

THE CHASE COAT OF ARMS.

By Prof. Wayland J. Chase.

One of the most recently published books on the origin of surnames, Baring-Gould's "Family Names and their Story," asserts, "Chase may in some instances come from chassieux, meaning blear-eyed." There is surely need of an antidote for this suggestion, and we may find it in considering the coat of arms with which the Chase-Chace Family Association calendar is adorned.

It seems that both coats of arms and surnames originated in the same general sense of need of identification of the individual, and in about the same period. Before the middle of the twelfth century there was nothing that may be properly called armorial bearings, but by the thirteenth century the practice of passing down arms from father to son was well established. England in the centuries preceding those had been predominantly agricultural. There were very few towns, and these were of small size. The political unit and the industrial were the same, namely the manor, which was a single estate, varying widely in extent, with a village of ten to fifty houses sit uated on and belonging to it. Here lived its lord or his steward and the bailiff, the priest and the group of more or less unfree tenants, by whose labors the acres of the manor were rudely tilled. This estate, consisting of plow-land, meadow and woodland was practically self-supporting, and contact of its occupants with the outside world was slight. Identification of the individual was easy, and one name to a person was enough where the community group was so small. With the thirteenth century there came a great quickening of trade and growth of towns. Men began to go more away from home, and populations in the towns became larger. The consequent multiplications of Johns, Hughs and Humphreys made a second name increasingly necessary. It was the Crusades which more than any other cause gave this impetus to trade. They were both holy wars and worldly enterprises, and bringing the ruder West and the more civilized East into contact, they awakened a sense of need among the men of western Europe for the comforts and luxuries with which Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt had acquainted them. In consequence, commerce quickened and flourished.

To these crusading expeditions men had flocked by the tens of thousands, anxious to serve the cause of religion, to gain forgiveness of sins, to gratify the desire for adventure, and to better their condition. In the crowd of foot soldiers the tendency to give and adopt surnames received a great impetus. Similarly, among the knights the need of distinguishing one from another led to the extension of the practice of wearing some mark or sign peculiarly the individual's own. This the mail-clad knight whose features were hidden or obscured by his helmet, greatly needed, and thus the practice of heraldry developed. This came to mean not only the devising, regulating and interpreting armorial designs, but also the ordering and directing the abundant ceremonial that be'onged to knight-errantry. Naturally, too, along with the customs and practices there sprang up a special vocabulary which today seems very obsolete, so far away from everyday use has it gone. To blazon a coat of arms is to describe it in the technical terms of heraldry, and ours blazoned, is as follows:

Arms,--gules, four crosses flory argent two and two: on a canton azure a lion passant or.

Crest,--a demi-lion rampant, or holding a cross gules of the shield.

Motto,--Ne cede malis.

The term arms came to be applied to these heraldic marks because they were at first placed on the most important part of the defensive armor, the shield. After 1200 because of improvements in armor, the shield diminished in size, and it became the fashion to embroider the arms on the surcoat worn over the coat of mail. This surcoat was called the coat of arms, and soon the term was transferred to the design it bore.

Rightful possession by a family of today of coat-armor indicates descent from land-owning ancestry, who because of their land owed military service to their sovereign. Without doubt, at first these heraldic devices, which were borne in war and tournament on banner, shield or surcoat, were selected and assumed without control of any authority. Henry V., 1413-1422, was the first English monarch to restrain assumption of arms, and the royal herald's visitations were then instituted to secure observance of the restraining enactment. These were kept up till the time of William and Mary, about 1700. Now jurisdiction in England in heraldic matters is exercised by the Herald's College or College of Arms.

Of the component parts of a typical coat the motto is of most recent origin, is least unchanging, and is least essential. Some authorities give us the motto "Forward" in place of the "Ne Cede Malis," which may be translated as "Yield not to ill-fortune." The particular shape and appearance of the helmet declare the rank of the ancestor with whom the coat-armor originated. Ours, being a helmet of steel in profile with visor closed, stands for either esquire or gentleman. The latter term in the days of this ancestor signified a definite status. The community was divided into two classes—the gentle-folk, embracing all grades from untitled gentry upwards, and the ungentle or simple. So gentleman signified an untitled, well born land-owner. An esquire was a gentleman who had been honored by some special service in the royal household, or had been sheriff of a county or justice of the peace, or who was the eldest son in direct succession from a knight or from the youngest son of a baron or member of the higher nobility.

The canton, as the blue charge in the dexter corner is called, is probably a mark of augmentation. That is to say, it has been added to the original coat, probably in recognition of some achievement or distinction earned by a later member of the family.

The earliest reported official record of our armorial bearings is found in the Herald's Visitations for County Berks for 1634.

Madison, Wis., March 22, 1911.

THE ANCESTRY OF JASON FRANKLIN CHASE.

The writer submits the following as an example of what can be done by way of old records and the memory of the oldest inhabitant, to trace one's ancestry back to the original William 1. It is as accurate as I have been able to make it with the factors at my command. For this genealogy, I am indebted to the late Dr. John B. Chase of Taunton, to Martin Luther Chase of West Harwich, Mass., and to Heman Chase of the same town, and the memory of my departed father, Jason Lincoln Chase.

I submit it to the critical gaze of our family historians, glad to secure any information or corrections they can furnish.

The children of William and Mary.

1. William 2, born about 1622, m——.
2. Mary 2, born 1637, d unm——, 1652.
3. Benjamin 2, born 1639, m Philippe Sherman, d. of John and Sarah.

The children of William 2nd, were,

1. William 3rd., b——, m 1st, Hannah Sherman, sister of Philippe.
   2nd, Dec. 6th, 1732, Priscilla Perry.
2. Jacob 3, b——, m Mary ——.
3. John 3, b——, m 1674 or 75, Elizabeth Baker.
4. Elizabeth 3, b——, m, May 27, 1674, Daniel Baker.
5. Abraham 3, b——, m Elizabeth ——.
6. Joseph 3, b——, m, Feb. 28. 1694, Sarah Sherman, d. of Sampson.
7. Benjamin 3, b——, m, Sept. 21, 1696, Amey Borden, d. of John.
8. Samuel 3, b——, m——, 1699, Sarah Sherman, d. of Samuel.

The children of Benjamin and Philippe Sherman.

1. Mary 3, b——, m Thomas Makepeace.
   2. —— Grinell.
2. Sarah 3, b—— m—— —— Hathaway.
3. Phillippe 3, b July 5, 1679, m Jan. 28, 1697, Jacob Hathaway.
4. Benjamin 3, b July 15, 1682, m June 23, 1703, Mercy Simmons.
5. Walter 3, b Oct. 23, 1684, m Jan. 29, 1707, Deliverance Simmons.
6. Barthiah 3, b Dec. 3, 1686, m June 19, 1706, Joseph Dunham.

The children of William 3, and Hannah Sherman. b. Feb. 1607.

1. William 4, b——, m, May 27, 1701, Sarah Carter.
2. Eber 4, b——, m, Oct. 22, 1706, Mary Knowles.
3. Isaac 4, b——, m 1, Dec. 10, 1704, Elizabeth Blithen.
   2. Oct. 2, 1720, Mary Fowler.
4. Nathaniel 4, b——, m. Nov. 2, 1703, Abigail Sherman.
5. Joseph 4, b——, m Aug. 10, 1710? Abigail Tucker.
6. Hezekiah 4, b——, m, July 24, 1717, Jale Pierce.

Children of Jacob 3, and Mary.

1. Isaac 4, b——, m—— —— Monroe.
2. Oliver 4, b——, m, 1. Comfort Horton.
   2. Mary Wheaton, Aug. 9, 1764
3. Hannah 4, b——, m, (Dec. 1, 1720, Benjamin Read.)

4. Mary 4, b——, m, Sept. 15, 1726. Thomas Woodbury.
5. Jacob 4, b——, m, Jan. 13, 1708, Alice Bowen.
6. Samuel 4, b——, m, Sept. 13, 1716, Mary Vose.
   Dec. 31, 1730, Sarah Vose.
7. Ephraim 4, b——, m, April 26, 1721, Mary Rounds.
   Oct. 25, 1722, Elizabeth Bowen.
8. Joshua 4, b——, m 1, Sarah Joyce.
   2. Hannah Bosworth, March 18, 1731.
9. Joseph 4, b——, m, May 27, 1725, Sarah Carter.

Children of John and Elizabeth Baker.

1. John 4, b——, April 6, 1637, m Sarah.
2. Thomas 4, b——, m Sarah (Gowell?)
3. Jonathan 4, b——, m Sarah Green.
4. William 4, b——, m 1, Sept, 20. 1715, Dorcas Baker.
   2. Oct. 15, 1747, Patience Walker.
5. Jeremiah b——, m, Sept. 11, 1719, Hannah Baker.
6. Isaac 4, b——, m 1, May 23, 1706, Mary Berry.
   2. June 28, 1707, Charity O'Kelley.

Children of Elizabeth and Daniel Baker.

1. Daniel 4, b April 15, 1645.
2. Samuel 4, b Oct. 15, 1676.
3. Hannah 4, b——.
4. Daniel 4, b——.
5. Elizabeth b, 1696.
6. Thankful 4, b——— 1698.
7. Tabitha 4, b Oct., 1700.

Children of Abraham and Elizabeth.

1. Josiah 4, b——, m, March 31, 1719, Mary Hornbrook.
2. Abraham 4, b——.
3. Phineas 4, b——, 1693, m, July 1, 1719, Desire Wing.
4. Henry 4 b——, m 1, Jan. 17, 1735. Mary Tripp.
   2. Nov. 13, 1747, Sarah Durfee.
5. Elizabeth, b——, m——, —— Chisson, prob. Chilson.
6. Mary b——, m, April 16, 1741, Ammi Chase, g—— son of Benjamin and Philippe.
7. Tabitha b——, m——, James Pettey.
8. Johanna, b——, m —— Otis.
9. Experience 4, b——, m, Feb. 13, 1744, Thomas Smith.
10. Malisent, b——, m—— Crandell.

Children of Joseph and Sarah Sherman.

1. Abigail, b May 6, 1695, m, June 27, 1720. John Davis.
2. Lydia, b Aug. 18, 1696, m, March 1, 1716, Thomas Davis.
3. Job, b Nov. 21, 1698, m, Sept. 6, 1718, Patience Bowen.
4. Alice, b Sept. 16, 1700, died unmarried.
5. Ruth, b Feb. 1, 1704, died young.
6. Samson, b Feb. 1, 1704, died young.
7. Isabel, b Aug. 6, 1705, m, June 5, 1726. Benjamin B. Buffington.
8. Joseph, b May 11, 1707, died young.
9. Stephen, b March 2, 1709, Sept. 11, 1728, Esther Buffington.
   Dec. 20, 1751, Bashaby Stafford.
10. Sarah, b——, m, Nov. 26, 1730, George Shove.
11. Silas, b ——, m, Oct. 20, 1733, Hannah Buffington.
    Jan. 27, 1774, Sarah Chase, widow of Elisha.
12. George, b——, m, Feb. 8, 1737, Lydia Shove.
13. Ebenezer 4, b——, died young.
14. Moses b——, m, Jan. 25, 1742, Alice Sherman

The children of Benjamin and Amey Borden.

1. Patience, b——, m, Feb, 16, 1699.
2. Elizabeth, b April 16, 1701, m, Sept. 17, 1730, Job Durfee.
3. Amey, b May 21, 1702.
4. Nathan, b Nov. 13, 1704, m, April 29, 1731, Elizabeth Shaw.
5. Benjamin, b——.
6. Abner, b——, never married.

The children of Samuel and Sarah Sherman.

1. Phebe, b Jan. 22, 1700, m, Dec. 6, 1720, Edward Slead.
2. Martha, b Feb. 24, 1702, m L. Ezekiel Fowler 2nd, Samuel Bowen, May 11, 1749.
3. Susanna b April 7, 1704, m——. 1726, William Buffington.
4. Elisha b May 5, 1706, m, Oct. 20, 1726, Elizabeth Wheaton.
   2nd, Jan. 16, 1746, Sarah Tucker.
5. Samuel, b Jan. 20, 192 , m, Aug, 13, 1730, Abigail Buffum.
6. Eleazer, b April 27, 1711, m, May 26, 1730, Ruth Perry.
7. Phillip, b Aug. 20, 1715, m, Nov. 18, 1735 Hannah Buffam.
8. John, b Dec. 8, 1720 m, Jan. 18, 1744, Lydia Luther.
9. Sarah b———, m——, Daniel Baker.

The children of Benjamin and Mercy Simmons.

1. Benjamin, b March 28, 1704, m, Sept. 27, 1730, Mary Briggs.
2. Oliver, b Sept. 22, 1709, m, March 22, 1735, Elizabeth Cleaveland.
3. ——— b Oct. 11, 1711, died soon after birth.
4. Michael, b Nov. 17, 1714, m, Feb. 1, 1739, Thankful Cleaveland.
5. Israel, b June 25, 1716, m —— 1741, Wealthy Kean.
6. Ammi, b June 11, 1718, m April 16, 1741, Mary Chase, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth.
7. Caleb } twins, b May 25, 1722, m Feb 24, 1740, Ruth Payne
8. Joshua } m May 16, 1762, Sarah Chase, daughter of Elisha of Swansea.

Children of Walter and Deliverance Simmons.

1. Edward, b Jan. 24, 1708, died——1735.
2. Constant, b April 26, 1710, died August 26, 1710.
3. Seth, b Oct. 4, 1711, m L. —— 1739. Abigail Briggs.
   2. Nov. 16, 1752, widow Philippe Paine, nee Strange.
4. Phillip, b——, m, July 14, 1736, Sarah Cushman.
5. Sybil, b——, m, March 19, 1735, James Cudworth.
6. Walter, b——, m——, Anna Simmons.
7. George, b 1719, m, Sept. 11, 1741, Mary Strange.
8. Charles, b——, m 1, Jan. 19, 1744, Abigail Strange.
   2. Dec. 9, 1762, Huldah Hathaway.
9. Sarah, b——, m——, —— Arnold.
10. Hannah, b——, m——.
11. Alice b——, m——, —— Crapo.
12. Benjamin, b——, m, Sept. 12, 1751, Mary Baggs.

William Chase, b Sept. 20, 1715, m Dorcas Baker, d. of Daniel Baker.

Lydia, b March 27, 1716, m—— Phillip Leonard.

Thankfu 5, b 1720, m, 1742, Stephen O'Kelley.

Deborah 5, b——, m, May 2, 1751, Henry Hewitt.

Dorcas, 5, b——, m, Sept. 14, 1745, Reuben Nixon.

Mary 5, b——, m, April 2, 1768, Richard Chase.

William 5, b——, m Feb. 12, 1767, Mercy Chase, d. of John and Thankful.

Sylvanus 5, b 1732, m Dec. 31, 1756, Charity Chase.

Job 5, b 1736, m 1, Edith Bassett, Nov. 6, 1760.
   2. Hope Howes, Feb. 17, 1774.
   3. Hannah Dimeck.

Edmund, b——, m 1, Abigail Harris.
   2. Bethiah Nickerson, Nov. 12, 1774.

By second wife, Patience Walker, Oct. 15, 1767.

Patience 5, b——, m, Atkins Ellis.

Meribah 5, b——, m 1 James Ellis.
   2. —— ——. 3. Sylvanus Brooks.

Children of Sylvanus and Charity Chase.

Jason 6, Gemaliel 6,

Children of Sylvanus 5, and second wife.

Sylvanus 6,

He had five daughters whose names I have not learned.

Children of Jason 6, and wife.

Jason 7, Nelson 7,
Ullyses 7, Charity 7,
Hemon 7, Mehitable 7.
Edward 7,

Children of Jason 7, and wife, Eunice Ellis.

Adeline 8, Mehitable 8,
Eunice 8, Jason 8.

Children of Jason 8, and Emma Coutant.

Genie, 9 Lloyd 9.

Children of Mehitable 8 and —— Sampson.

Eugenia 9.

Children of Eugenia 9, and Emmy O. Hersey.

Gladis 10, Dudley 10.

Children of Adaline 8, and John R. Hale.

Mary 9, William 9.
Elzada 9,

Children of Eunice 8, and —— Packard.

Charles 9, Lloyd 9,
Milliard 9, Gertrude 9,
Nellie 9. Carrie 9,
Jason 9, Franklin Maurice 9,
Genie 9, Blanche 9,

Children of Jason 9, and Bertha Newell.

Jason 10.

Children of Genie 9, and Leroy E. Nichols.

Chester 10, Alma 10.

Children of Gertrude 9, and Arthur N. Stone

Franklin 10.

Children of Lloyd 9, and Rose Fredericks

Harry 10.

Children of Lloyd 9, and Bertha Nichols

Emma 10, Perlie 10,

Children of Blanche 9, and Clarence W. Warren.

Virginia 10.

JASON FRANKLIN CHASE.

Chas. Dyer Chase
Certified Public Accountant
Fellow Certified Public Accountants of Massachusetts, Incorporated
Fellow American Association of Public Accountants
31 State Street
Boston

Boston, November 15, 1913

Dana J. Flanders,

Haverhill, Mass.

Dear Sir:

Learning from Mr. Ellis that you are deliver a little address on the early history of the Haverhill Commandery, it has occurred to me that perhaps a sketch of the life of its first Eminent Commander, George Wingate Chase, may be useful to you, especially as the dates and other information are taken from a little autographic note book that he kept during his life.

Respectfully,

Chas. Dyer Chase